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Police Work in Santo Domingo. In every aspect the situation in Santo Domingo is desperate. The country is in a state of hopeless anarchy. It is bankrupt, and burdened with debt. Its productive industries are paralyzed. and its people are demoralized by an unending series of revolts instigated by those who are ambitious only for the spoils of office. The national finances are in utter disorder; and even in the hands of an honest administrator the revenues of the island, under the existing fiscal system, would only a little more than suffice to pay the interest on the outstanding obligations and leave an inadequate sum for government administration.

Of possible change in the existing conditions from any source within the island itself there is absolutely no hope. Those whose knowledge of Dominican affairs qualifies them to speak with authority declare that the island is destitute of leaders with the strength, ability, and patriotism to restore order and insure its continuance.

If their condition concerned none except the Dominicans themselves, they might be left to their own destruction. Were they barbarians by whose extinction the world at large would be benefited, the world might be justified in letting them alone. But they are neither isolated nor barbaric. The island and its affairs have a place in the life of the larger world, and the Dominican people are, as a people, not widely different from their neighbors, the Cubans and the Porto Ricans. Despite their frequent insurrections, fomented by self-seeking and unscrupulous politicians ambitious for preferment and for control of the national revenues, the people of Santo Domingo are not rightly to be regarded as warlike in character or turbulent in disposition. Disturbed political conditions and economic distress have made them the ready victims of political schemers.

The establishment of an assured peace under a strong and stable government is an earnest and a genuine desire of the major portion of the island people. There now seems to be only one way in which this can be effected.

It Is Best for Congress to Follow Mr. Roosevelt's Advice.

Administration originally recommended appropriations amounting to \$105,962,-844. The estimates of the Executive authorities have been shaved down by the legislators in committee by almost ten million dollars.

This process of amendment works the wrong way. Instead of reducing the total asked for by the Administration, Congress ought to increase the same. Congress ought to double it, if the money can be speat to advantage. Congress ought to treble it, if necessary to the is an empty privilege. creation of a sea force adequate to any

that part of the appropriation bill which tration asked for \$36,226,860 for new vessels. The committee's bill carries only \$31,826,860. The reduction here amounts to \$4,400,000, or more than 12 per cent. of the Department's estimates.

Mistaken economy; or, rather, economy préposterously misplaced! It is like reducing household expenses by cutting down the premiums paid for insurance on the house itself.

Mr. ROOSEVELT stated the right principles with remarkable clearness and vigor when he said in his speech at Secretary Moody's home, Haverhill, Mass., a year ago last August:

"It is impossible after the outbreak of war to improvise either the ships or the men of a navy. "A navy's efficiency in a war depends mainl upon its preparedness at the outset of that war.

"We are not to be excused as a nation if there is not such preparedness of our navy. "No nation has a right to undertake a big task

miess it to prepared to do it in masterful and effec-"Our navy is now efficient, but we must be con-

with no ordinary degree of efficiency. Every effort must be made to bring it ever nearer to per-Every effort, and at any cost in mere

uttered the soundness of the President's and even punishing for contempts. Issues philosophy of naval increase and pre- are to be sent to the chambers' comparedness has received a most striking missioners, not only by the Justices of the and even startling illustration in the Supreme Court, but by the Surrogates actual experience of Russia at the outbreak of her war with Japan. But it is not only to the almost pro-

phetic wisdom of the President's general eminent domain, and will supplant the remarks at Haverhill that we would now | commissioners of estimate and assesscall the attention of Congress. In the ment or of estimate and appraisa past he has studied the subject in detail, heretofore appointed in all city matters. and with characteristic energy. His such as the opening of streets and the advice respecting specific questions of acquisition of new parks, and in all railnaval enlargement and policies of con- way condemnation proceedings. struction merits the most careful consideration at the Capitol.

outbreak of hostilities with Spain, he threw himself heart and soul into every

Among the more specially technical or professional questions to which the roung Assistant Secretary devoted such | preme Court commissioners." the fat to him by the exacting

demands of routine business, and concerning which he reached a positive conclusion, was that of the probable value of the torpedo boat in actual warfare, and the expediency of investing much money in the construction of more vessels of that class. It had been a hotly contested question among the theorists here in our own service, as well as abroad. As the result of his own special examination of the subject Mr. ROOSEVELT became convinced of the immense value of the torpedo boat.

Yet since that time the general policy of Congress, and in a large measure of the Department itself, has not quite been in accord with Mr. ROOSEVELT'S conclusions. This is shown by the fact that in 1904 the United States Government, with 54 torpedo vessels in its fleet, is building only 4; while Great Britain, with 224 torpedo boats and submarines, is building 31; France, with \$15, is building 53; Germany, with 125, is building 15, and Japan, with 86, is adding 18 to her fleet. Our country is away behind the other naval powers. Mr. ROOSEVELT satisfied himself in 1898 that this policy was wrong.

What an impressive demonstration of the soundness of his conclusions in this respect, and of the accuracy of his foresight, has been afforded to the world by the events during the initial stage of the war in the Yellow Sea!

If we are not very much mistaken, Mr. ROOSEVELT in 1898 embodied his conclusions concerning torpedo boats in a monograph or memorandum which is or ought to be on file in the Navy Department. The document would be of exceptional interest just now, not only to Americans, but also to students of military science the world over. We are confident that if it were called for by the House and printed for the benefit of Representatives during the present discussion of the Naval Appropriation bill, the result would be a greater willingness to vote money for naval increase in general-certainly for additional torpedo boats in particular.

Curtailing the Vested Powers of Our Supreme Court.

A bill has been introduced in the State Senate by Mr. ELSBERG of this city which is known as No. 197, and is entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of Supreme Court commissioners in counties having a certain population and providing for the mode of selecting and appointing such Supreme Court commissioners for each of said counties and regulating and describing the duties of such commissioners.

The act, while general in its terms.

providing that "there shall be Supreme Court commissioners appointed in each county of the State having a population of 500,000 or more * * * by the Appellate Division of the department in which such county is situated," affects in reality only the county of New York and the county of Kings, and the bill is, therefore, special legislation, designed to give to the Legislature and the Governor the power to control the judiciary in these two counties. The act, in brief, provides for the creation in this county of twenty standing referees called commissioners, and of ten more in Kings The Naval Appropriation bill now be- county. These Supreme Court comfore the House carries \$96.338.038. The missioners are to be appointed by the concurrent action of at least five of the Justices of the Appellate Division, and the appointments are to be subject to the approval of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. But no appointment shall be valid unless approved by the Governor of the State within ten days thereafter. These new officials will practically supplant all other referees, although parties litigant will still have the right to nominate a referee consented to by all the parties, but this, in most cases,

Great and all-embracing powers are given to these commissioners; while This is especially true with regard to they are to have all the general powers heretofore possessed by referees they relates to naval increase. The Adminis- are further empowered to try actions with or without a jury; upon such trials they can exercise all the powers of a Justice of the Supreme Court or of a Judge of any court in which the action is pending; they can decide all the issues arising in all actions or special proceedings sent to them, and all interlocutory or intermediate matters, and certain of these commissioners, called "chambers commissioners." must hear and report upon all motions made for preliminary relief, and must report upon all applications referred to them to inquire into the good faith of any defence or answer claimed to be sharn or false.

A fantastic division of these commis sioners is to be made into three classes Class A, "trial commissioners"; Class B, "chambers commissioners," and Class C "condemnation commissioners." In any action at issue in the Supreme Court, that court at chambers, upon application of the parties who have appeared, must send the action and all the issues therein to one of the trial commissioners, who then proceeds to exercise all the powers of a Justice of the Supreme Court, empanelling juries, addellars. Since the foregoing words were ministering oaths, setting aside verdicts. and by the Judges of the City Court.

The condemnation commissioners are to eit in all proceedings under the law of

This bill is the worst proposition that has yet been submitted; it is uncon-When Mr. ROOSEVELT was Assistant stitutional, vicious and dangerous to Secretary of the Navy, just before the the public weal; ridiculous in its provisions, and wasteful in its tendencies. If we need more Judges in this county theoretical or practical inquiry which in or in the county of Kings, let them be his view seemed likely to promote the elected by the people, after due nominareadiness of this branch of the service tion, and after their names have been for the war then impending. His en-, submitted to popular suffrage. Let us thusiasm and activity were at times even | not have a standing body of second rate a source of amusement to his immediate | Judges-little men or third rate politicians, enjoying the great powers now vested in the Supreme Court, and masquerading under the sobriquet of "Su-

This act is clearly unconstitutional

First, because it attempts to appoint officers who will be, in reality, Supreme Court Judges, without their election by the people; second, because it curtails or takes away powers now exercised by the Justices of the Supreme Court in this county and in Kings county. In its main features and in its details, it lessens the general jurisdiction of law and equity, inalienably conferred by our State Constitution upon our Supreme Court. The bill does even more than this; it makes these little commissioners in some respects greater than the Justices of the Supreme Court, because these referees will enjoy larger powers. A Supreme Court Justice is now retired when he attains the age of 70 years, while the new commissioners are to sit until they are 75 years old.

Another objection, showing the inherent rottenness of the scheme, is the fact that it will inflict an enormous burden of new taxation upon the taxpayers of this county and of Kings county.

Referees are now paid by litigants, and, as a rule, the fees of referees are small. The salaries of these commissioners, fixed at the sum of \$10,000 eachprobably far more than that which has hitherto been earned by any successful applicant for the place-are to be paid from the public till, and when we add to salaries the cost of thirty new court rooms, and their maintenance and support, with hordes of patty officials and unnecessary attendants, we realise that the proposition means at least an added burden of half a million per annum at the beginning, soon to be increased by additional appointments to million dollars a year.

These standing referees will not relieve our congested calendars, as accident cases will not be sent to them, and they will simply oust scores of occasional referees, who, under our existing system, speedily dispose of the issues sent to them; and as the salary is fixed at \$10,000 per annum, the permanent commissioners will never feel called upon to put in a long day's work. Moreover, it would be simply impossible for these men to dispose rapidly of condemnation proceedings and to open streets and acquire school sites with the expedition now demanded by the public. These commissioners would be simply swamped under the great mass of ordinary litigation sent to them, aside from any proceedings to condemn real estate, and successive Legislatures would again be successfully importuned to increase, year by year, the number of these pernicious little officials.

If we need more Judges, send them lown to us from the country districts. or, better still, elect them here by the vote of the people; but do not pass any such hybrid measure and unconstitional law.

John Sharp Williams on Southern Prosperity.

In the House of Representatives, Thursday, the Hon. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS compared the average prosperity and comfort of the Nutmegs and the Missis-

"I say that Mississippi is to-day in a much more prosperous condition than is Connecticut. I say that Mississippi, in a right sense, is more prosperous, the State of Connecticut. The aggregate wealth of Connecticut is ten times as much as that of Missis sippi, I suppose; perhaps more. You have I don't know how many millionaires where Mississipp has not one. But the man does not live that ever saw a native Mississippian beggin; his bread."

We don't know about Connecticut beggars, but New York beggars always have bank accounts and frequently own real estate. Beggary is a recognized and profitable profession. The prosperity of Mississippi and all the South is too obvious to need to be accentuated

by comparisons. In a more significant passage Mr. WILLIAMS spoke of the South as "now happy, now industrious, where all its prosperity has come from its own labor, and salary slicing, "the Cardinals' new its own moderation, its own conservatism."

Prosperous, happy, industrious, conservative; that is what Mr. BRYAN would call "commercialized." "Unless their insatiate greed is checked," said the Kansas City platform of private monopolies, "all wealth will be aggregated in a few hands and the republic will be destroyed." Nearly four years after the Southern Democrats had consented to that rigmarole, one of the ablest Southern Democrats boasts of the generally dis-

ributed prosperity of his State. We assume that this year the moderation and conservatism of the South will appear in a conservative and moderate Democratic platform, one that will condescend to actual conditions and not spout of disaster and ruin; that Southern industry and prosperity will not regard industry and prosperity as the proper objects of Democratic attack.

But how it must wring Mr. BRYAN'S heart to see the Southern Democrats satisfied and commercialized!

The Albanian Revolt.

The revolt of the Albanians of Ipek and Djakova with which the Turks are now contending is nothing in itself, nor is it new. These insurgents are perhaps the most irreclaimable savages outside of Africa. They are particularly refractory to all rule involving order and the payment of taxes. They have been practically in a state of permanent insurrection ever since the Turco-Servian war of 1876.

The policy of the Turkish Government toward these tribes has always been one of expediency and temporizing, the object being to keep them as a reserve against the day when Austrian troops coming from Bosnia shall find themselves involved in the defiles of Novi Bazar. Only once before last year, in 1880, did the Sultan lose patience and deal roughly with his turbulent Arnaut subjects; but it was done diplomatically.

The wizened-looking, wily little General, DERVISH Pasha, who had refused to surrender Batoum to the Russians in 1878, and Dulcigno later to the Montenegrins, invited the leaders of the Ipek, Diakova and Prisrend members of the Albanian National League, which he himself had organized, to meet him in solemn conference at his headquarters at Prichting on the railway from Mitrovites to Salonica. Wholly unsuspecting Bealizing New the Value of Once Derided they came to the number of about eighty and in the middle of the conference a

body of troops entered the Konak where they were assembled and made them all prisoners. They were hurried to the railway station into a train that was waiting for them, and taken down to Salonica, where a steamer was in readiness, and carried away to exile in Asia resorts. They got their trouble and into trouble for their pains. There had been no catastrophe up to date. Minor. A few were eventually allowed to return to Albania, but most of them

died prisoners. That kept the tribes quiet for a time, but a movement promoted from Sofia during the '80s brought about a recrudescence of the agitation, this time aided by a journal-in Turkish-called the Dikat, that was published there. This revolt the Sultan put down by other means. A monthly payment of thirty Turkish liras, about \$135, to the editors and chief agitator secured peace for a

time. What danger there is in the presen situation arises from the possible participation of the Catholic tribes, the Miridites. Religion sits lightly on the Albanian of the north. Race counts with him before everything. If the Mussulman and Catholic Arnauts unite, and are well supplied with arms and ammunition, as they probably are, they will make a powerful diversion in favor of Bulgaria in the event of war between the Principality and Turkey; while it may bring both Italy and Austria on the scene, and set the Epirotes in the south in motion, with Grecee and Great Britain taking a hand.

Already the Greek press is calling on its Government to mobilize the army and send it to the frontier.

Janitors and Slabmen.

"Statesmen out of a job, apply Window Washers' Union." Such is the proud sign displayed in the offices of the Office Building Janitors and Window Washers' Union of Chicago. The former Secretary of State and former Military Governor of Capt. STREETER'S former empire or republic, the District of Michigan, have yielded to destiny and given up governing for window washing. Not merely to retired statesmen, but to young men burning for success, janitory offers a promising field. The office-building jantor is always comfortable and often rich. "To the young man who has not chosen his life vocation," the Hon. CHARLES FIELDSTACE, president of the lately organized International Union of Building Employees, says: "Be a janitor." To show the potentialities of janitory, he cites the case of PETER HANSON:

"He is a window washer in Steinway Hall, and e holds \$40,000 in stock in the building. It is an edifying sight to see the man lay aside his jacket and cap when there is business for the stockholders to transact and enter the directors' room and sit down as one of the board."

We can't all be PETER HANSONS, but if we are janitors we must be "model men." The International Union insists that all its members be models of discipline and good habits, and holds before them the hope of owning shares in the buildings whose windows they

Another profession is more immediately attractive to young men, because appeals to their taste for athletics and gives good pay and plenty of vacation. The Hon. BAN E. JOHNSON and other baseball economists have reduced dropsical salaries. Many players of talent will have to face the next season with contracts that insure them only from \$2,400 to \$3,500, but this is as much as many college professors get and the glory and the loafing period are much greater. And genius breaks down the rules and conquers the parsimony of Johnson. Thus the St. Louis Republic tells with just pride that "Cardinal player will draw salary of a Cabinet Officer"; that Smiling JOE CORBETT, now a greater man than Brother JIM, "will draw \$8,000 for the season of 1904." In a time of depression slabman" has had his salary increased by \$3,000. Cast an envious eye on the luxurious situation of Smiling JoE:

" Should Conserr pitch only forty games this eason it will mean that he will receive \$200 & game. Very few games last as long as two hours, so that the Californian will draw & little more than \$100 co hour for each same he pitches. This practically means that if Connerr stops to slap any impertient flies that dare alight on him during a game, the luxury will cost him about 10 cents."

In the late fall and the winter, the rewards of commerce or the delights of travel are in the power of the fortunate slabman." No wonder he smiles. He can afford to smile.

A "slabman" from 20 to 30; a janitor from 30 to 50; a millionaire at 50-there is an agreeable Map of Life for ambitious youth. .

What shall we do with our men? Wipe 'em out, kill 'em off, abolish 'em, says a stern Kansas prophetess. Humane hearts will hope that milder measures will be sufficient. In fact, there is a gleam of hope. At a meeting of the Housekeepers' Alliance last week the good news was published that "men are supplanting girls along the lines of domestic service." So the "servant problem" is solved; and men folks have a respite and may even be useful.

The Hon. JAMES GAMBLE ROGERS, archi tect, of Chicago, is a brave man. We al most deplore his courage, for we see Retribution pursuing him with heels swifter than Duffey's of Georgetown and with menstrous war club. He was talking of Night Schools" at the Merchants' Club. He diverged from that innocent subject into this perilous stuff:

"There is no getting away from the fact that we have more badly dressed women here in Chicage than in any other city in this part of the country." JOHN ROGERS was burned at the stake What will JAMES GAMBLE got? What punishment, red with uncommon wrath "lingering and humorous" enough?

Frivelity Rebuked. Visitor-Is the Sand Man frowing dust in Didium's eyes?

Boston Child-- Madam, I am merely yielding to To-day.

> Which died not in vain; White, for the truth kept Unsuitled by stain. Blue, for the prospect He feared would ensue; 'Rah for Old Glory, And Washington tool

Red, for the cherries

NEW YORK AWAKENING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Circum stances not only alter cases, but quite frequently make cases, whereof time is an incomes in wati and suffering, safeguards are sought which have pressed for adoption a decade or more. A few years ago attention was turned by officious individuals to the safety of places of amusement and other public

Again, with respect to special provision for salt water and appurtenances for fire pur-poses, to which subject much attention is now commendably devoted. It is not forgotten by citizens who took interest in the movement, that about ten years ago effort was made to introduce salt water, and a system was outlined for pumping, storage, stand pipes, &c. It failed of adequate support, lowever, and it was vehemently opposed in some quarters as impracticable and congersalvage alone it would entail more trouble and loss upon immense interests than fire, especially in the dry goods, paper and hard-ware and shopping districts. Men were produced to stake their expert opinion that it would never do.

Then, or thereafter a little, as work began on the original Hudson River tunnel by En-gineer Haskins, discovery was reported of a subterranean stream of fresh water on the New York side several feet from the street

sinser Haskins, discovery was reported of a subterranean stream of fresh water on the New York side several feet from the street surface, flewing, as supposed, from its rise in the hills and mountains of Westchester and Putnam counties. A few men took hope and faith in it and got a law passed to enable them to develop for a water supply in the dry goods district, particularly if the city did not or would not. As to what became of it history is mute. It manifestly went the way of the salt water—to the sas.

But opinion is changing. An old subject walks out in new clothes and is become quite respectable. Maybe some others will be found in musty pigeonholes. No doubt if opinion did not change eccasionally the world would not move at its present speed; but moving as rapidly as it may it is not amiss to so back new and then and pick up a stich or two. Progress has offtimes been retarded in important respects by pernicious doubt, wanton prejudice and obstruction. When a boy, some fifty years ago, a man playing with an electrical machine declared to me that the civilized world would one day be lighted with electricity. They said he was crasy but harmless. He was a prophet, a seer.

Only a few people in New York know how near the city came to tunnels for all purposes, up and down and crosswise, more than twenty years ago. About the time authority was sranted for the first North River tunnel it was proposed to connect with that enterprise a system of tunnels under the city for passenger and freight traffic.

A bill with that aim passed the Legislature unobservedly. It amended the railroad corporation law, and was so skiifully drawn that its sponsor did not know, all it would accomplish, for it had been sent to him, and its author kept in the background. One were done of amendment, that a very small word, was to do the business. The obscurity of its vital force caused especial scrutiny; the concealed purpose was apprehended and the bill was flung into the "dead hole." The difference to be noted is between then and now. T

York, and all hell would have run through the streets.

This was about the time when sulphurous emanations pervaded the atmosphere over Jake Sharpe's move to put surface cars on Broadway. At the present day cars are not numerous enough; don't run fast enough, and some hustling citizens would even risk taking the "lid" off in fold snaps in order to secure a comfortable degree of warmth in them. One important citizen, when informed of the tunnel episode, roared like a March gale: "My God, what a providential escape!" Tempora mutantur. That gentleman and about all gentlemen now explain: "We can't have too many tunnels, too many railroads, too many bridges: such congestion must be remedied; and sait water, by all means!"

Men who were pounded sore a few years areo for advocating all this kind of "home rule expansion" get a little baim out of it, only balm, though belaited it be. Rejected stones sometimes find place in corners when new builders get on the job.

NEW YORE, Feb. 18.

H. I. J.

Another Servant's Point of View TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When I read the letter in your paper in which the writer told how he and his wife treat their servant, I mentally

he is one in a thousand." If there were more like him, how much happier would be some lives which In to-day's paper I read another letter, in which another man expresses his views of how a servant should be treated. What a difference! One beleves in helping poor humanity, while the other

thinks nothing about them.

I am a servant and I am not ashamed of it. Was not our Saviour a servant? Didn't He take the lowest place He posibly could? Was He appre-clated? No, He was not, only by the poor. The rich were very few who listened to Ris teaching and tried to live up to it. When He chose His disciples Re chose the very pogress class of people. If He had such a hard life on this earth what can

expect or any other servant?

With God's help I try hard to live a good life. hoping some time to hear Him say. "Well done, good and faithful servant." I said I try bard. Well, you must try very hard to be good when you are serving other people in the world, people who are no better than yourself, but have been fortuate enough to be born in a rich home and who have nothing else to do except enjoy the wealth they have not gathered themselves.

I heard one of those ladies say a few days ago:
I cannot understand why so many girls prefer to
work in factories instead of in a nice family, where id have so many home comforts." Suce has but three chairs in her kitchen, and as Pere are five servants there, you may readily

That ledy is a church member. Her name is one of the first on the list when any charitable institu-tion is in need of aid. She has the name of being good to the poor. But charity should begin at home. She should look after the comforts of her servants rather than those of people she kn nothing about.

I have worked in a factory and have also been servant, and I know from my own experience for. I seldom am through with my work befo imes it has been close on to midnight, when the family has had company and parties, yet there is dever even a "thank you" for the extra work you have done. Factory girls are paid for the over-time they work. I do not have an hour to myself during the day, unless I ask for it or else "sneak t, as we say. It is hard when you must ask for

Then, too, it makes no difference what time we go out-if it is 9 o'clock we are expected to be in by 10 o'clock, while the family themselves can and come when they wish to, and they stay very late sometimes.

We are almost afraid to have our friends come ne for fear they will keep us from our work and as for asking a friend to take a meal with us.

that is out of the question altogether.

Servant girls are usually supposed to be ignorant, but I have known some who are superior to their mistresses in more ways than one. If some are very ignorant, how much it would improve their very ignorant, how much it would improve their meanners, also their work, if their employers showed more consideration for their health and comfort. "Independent" says the servants all want to wear the peacock feathers belonging to their mis-tresses—meaning, they wish they were in like dirces. Now. I for one do not wish that for with the few talents God has given me I find my responsibility great, and am sometimes afraid do not do as much as I should for the Master How much more responsible are the rich, with all the wealth, all the talents God has given them:

we poor servants will have. "Independent" speaks also of how the servants ape their mistresses. How many of those mis-tresses are worthy of having their examples followed? Not very many, I assure you, Mr. In dependent. As a rule, these wealthy ladies do nothing but enjoy themselves. They entertain and are entertained in their turn, while the poor girls who are working for them have no time to ave any pleasure themselves, for they are ken busy looking for the pleasure of their employers. So, you see, we have no time to follow their example, even if we wished to, and, thank God, there are not

many of us who do wish to. I hope my letter will come to the notice of some of those mistresses who do not treat their servants NEW YORE, Feb, 19. ONE OF THE SERVANTS.

The Medern Way. Knicker—Lucky fellow, Jones.

Bocker—Yes. He dreamed he spent a day in Japan, and now the publishers are bringing out his profusely libraried study of the country.

NEUTRALITY WITH AN "IF."

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We hear and read a good deal in these days of the rights of China as a neutral, but much less of her duties. We also hear of the duties of the belligerents, Russia and Japan, toward China as a neutral, but little of the rights of each of the belligerents.

The territorial area of neutrality has not yet been traced on an atlas by the Emperor of Germany and by the President of the United States.

All we outsiders yet know is that Russia will not treat Manchuria as in the ring of Chinese neutrality. That was expected, inasmuch as Japan is fighting to compel Russia to retire from Manchuria. Nothing has been yet disclosed regarding the parts of China in which Germany has a sphere of influence.

No one mentions Corea, and both belligerents are actively invading her neutral

land and waters. Japan says she will "respect the neutrality of China as long as Russia does the same"-which saying is meaningless. Equally meaningless, in the sense of rights

and duties, are such declarations as these, if the italicized parts are pondered: Purthermore, the rights of Chinese officials and inhabitants within the zone of military operations will, in their persons and property, be fully rewill, in their persons and property, be spected and protected by the imperial forces, so far as military necessity permits. In the event, however, that they should extend aid and comfort to the enemy of Japan, the imperial Government reserves to itself the right to take such action as the

If either belligerent wishes to overrun China, such belligerent will do it under pretext of retreat, or of pursuit dum fervet opus. Which neutral can or will prevent or punish the invasion?

If a hundred thousand of either or both belligerents overflow from Manchuria into China, as Germans and Frenchmen did into Belgium. China has not the strength to intercept them, disarm them, and send them

China has neutral duties to discharge toward Russia and Japan. Is President Roosevelt willing to undertake the guaranty of their performance? Can he, unless the

Senate or Congress consents? Russia appends three conditions to her tolerance of the German-American proposal for promoting the execution of neutral as well as belligerent rights and duties, but the United States will probably decline to stand sponsor for Japan and China. NEW YORK, Feb. 21. NEUTER

> How to Help Baltimore. From the Manufacturers' Record.

With every power, mental and physical quickened with a grim determination to conquer every obstacle. Baltimore does not ask for alms, but it does ask that the sentiment which has such a strong power in ruling business interests shall make itself felt in not permitting her trade to be taken away because of the temporary inability to promptly meet all requirements. The merchants and the manufacturers who, through many years reaching trade North and West, as well as South, have a right, in this time of calamity, to ask their customers to be a little patient, and if the necessities of their trade require ready to come back to their Baltimore friend people are prepared to handle them. With the immense increase in the wealth of the South by reason of high price of cotton and the consequent enormous expansion of trade throughout that section, the merchants of the South could not only arrange to make prompt payment to Baltimore merchants of every outstanding bill, even if not technically due, and every dollar sent to Baltimore no in payment of accounts is worth a hundred

toward helping our people to their losses. Money for the Republican Building.

dollars given in charity; but that section

could, by a generous realization of the power

of sentiment in business, send into this city

a volume of business which would go a long

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The impression seems to prevail among men of the Republican county committee that it would be difficult to raise funds for the erec tion of a great building such as was recently suggested in THE SUN. There are various ways of raising this fund: one is the formaion of a stock company, another by organiz ing a central club, and still another by the irculation of subscription blanks.

There are over one hundred thousand Re publicans in Manhattan alone, and it is safe to say that 50,000 would cheerfully contribut \$1 each, while others would give hundreds and even thousands of dollars for such worthy project.

Mrs. Stetson raised \$1,000,000 for the erection of the Christian Science temple. of Methodists raising millions in one year for foreign missions; and now even the Japanese intend to raise millions. Surely the Republican party should not be at a loss to raise a few hundred thousand dollars for its headquarters. It is absolutely essential that there should be some fountain head for Republicanism in New York, as the Union League Club and the Republican Club do not fill this requirement.

Let the Republican county committee awake and take this mafter up without further delay, for "procrastination is the thief of time," and this very subject proves the truth GEORGE FENTRICK. of that maxim. NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

Mr. Devery's Political Fortunes. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Dr. William Stewart's assertion that the name of the William Devery Association will be changed at the next neeting of the club, and another name substituted The William S. Devery Association oughly representative of the Ninth Assembly district, its membership being made up of lawyers, physicians, clerks, small storekeepers, mechanics and laborers. We are unalterably committed to the political fortunes of the "big fellow," and th longer our association with him continues and the more we see of him the better we like him. We have chosen Mr. Devery leader three times. and will do it again, making it four, at the March

AN OFFICER OF THE DEVERT CLUB NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

Us folks down to Maine ain't bothered With the style of words that's printed All about the shooting matches Over yonder where the Russian And the Japanese are fighting. We don't care for little, easy Hakodate, Ishakari, Done in consonants and sneezes We don't give a continental For the Russian Japaneasy Style of language in the papers, For we've got some Maine lawbreakers That we guess are rather something in the line of nomenclature. For instance, now, suppose you tackle Eggemoggin and Pelense osetocmogantic and Kealsons Ain't they equal to the lingo Of the Muscovite and Mongol still, if you think that they are mild ones, Chemquasabemticook and Squa Par Wytopitlock and Cupsuptic, Macwahoo and Pattagumpu To you that in Maine our language Beats the Russo-Japanessy To a pulp from start to finish. These, we mention just in possing Are but few among the z at we give our towns and rivers. Lakes and mountain If the Muscovite and Mongol Shoot their language all to pleces. To supply them with some sample

To replace their present twisters That will make them pause and won

CALLS CZAR A WOLF DISGUISED.

Dr. Burrell Doesn't Think So Much of the Creater of The Hague Tribunal. The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell preached on "War" in the Marble Collegiate Church yesterday. He said that it is not decreasing and that diplomacy will never do away with it. The Hague Tribunal promised well, but, said Dr. Burrell, the Czar, its chief advocate, has turned out to be a wolf in sheep's clothing. Dr. Burrell also said:

in sheep's clothing. Dr. Burrell also said:

A Chinese Consul who was passing through New York a short time ago told me that we would surely have war, because Russia had determined upon it. "Russia," he said. "ia like a steam roller."

Where the carcass of China is, there will the eagles of the world gather eager for the flesh. That's the cause of the war to-day. But there are righteous wars. It is just for a nation to fight for its life, just as it is for an individual. It also is right for nations to go forth to battle for principle. The State reaches its highest function in that kind of war.

We are not likely to forget Sherman's definition of war, but we may forget Grant's injunction, "Let us have peace." We never will have peace till the Church has purged the world of sin.

PARKHURST ON LINCOLN. Further Views and Criticisms by Corre-

spondents. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Dr. Park

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Dr. Parkhurst's sermon on Lincoln leaves one in a rather uncertain state of mind as to the exact degree of eulogy which it was intended to embody. If one were to take as a standard of judgment in the matter the amount of pleasure we may imagine it would have given Lincoln himself, it is quite eafe to assume that we would find the degree of eulogy registered not so very far from the minimum.

It would seem from some of his remarks that Dr. Parkhurst considers qualities such as most greatly distinguished Lincoln—which, simplified, were the Christian virtues and a most humans wisdom, united with a true esgecity—as being the peculiar property of that class of people whose superior advantages in life have differentiated them from the class of "poor whites." Has Dr. Parkhurst not observed that those attributes of soul and mind, ownership of which he thus resoul and mind, ownership of which he thus re-stricts to a social qualification, were the very at-tributes which, magnified in Lincoln's case, perhaps by the power of a singular personality, most strongly distinguish the class from which he sprangthe backwoodsman of the early part of the century and the Southern Appalachian mountaineer of to-day? Has he not observed that not one of these qualities is suggestive of a bringing up in an at mosphere of social refinement or superculture?

Lincoln, being of the plain people, knew them as only one of their number could know themselves, and he understood the latent worth which lay hid

under the cloak of ignorance and extreme powerty—
a worth capable of making men distinguished
from the puppets which are often the product of
more advanced civilized conditions. ARTHUR H. CASS. COPPERHILL, Tenn., Feb. 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me to protest against the injustice of "An Allen," who in your paper of to-day compares the Pharisee and the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst. The conduct of the Pharisee was bad—very bad—shocking. But, at least, when he offended he was not actually posing as an instructor of others in righteousness. He

PENNSTLVANIA RAILROAD, Feb. 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The remarks recently made by Dr. Parkhurst concerning the parents of President Lincoln go far to prove that Dr. Parkhurst is sadly deficient in the instincts and feelings of a sentleman.

J. H. W.

Useless Public School Expenses. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I will enswer

Board of Education," who criticise my letter of last Sunday.

I did not say, drawing from the nude. I said a boy was placed on a table, and the whole class, during school hours, tried to draw him.

during school hours, tried to draw him.

I think it would gratify the taxpaying public if the Board of Education would give a tabulated account of the salaries paid, not to the real teachers. but to the "fad" ones—for example: the cooking teacher, the music teacher, the drawing teacher. the physical culture teacher.

Let them also know how much is paid the lady who sweeps through the classrooms and criticises and torments the real workers who are teaching.

about fifty) and the confusing text books classes, and the short time allowed for each stud; (as a great deal of time is given up to the "fada"). perhaps "Board of Education" may explain.

He need not be at all surprised at the many criti isms of the school system, mine among the rest press only a few days ago to this effect, though per haps not in the same words: "I am amased when I think how many absurdities have crept into the

public schools within the last five years, as I always

one of their own number writes like that there must be some truth in all that is said! The truth is the public school system needs to be aired, cleared out and simplified—the "fads" swept What has to be taught in these linesmusic, exercises and cooking-can be taught the children by their own class teachers, who know quite enough in each matter for such pupils. The money that would be saved could build new schools and do whatever is wanted for the good of the children New York, Feb. 20. ISLEEL BENTLEY.

A Porter to the Chambermaid's Assistance TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Mary's" letter was right. I have been a porter in a num English and American hotels, and in every one of them our food was seldom at to eat. If yo something good you had to go out and buy it. The majority of head waiters treat their help, waltresses

or walters, in most unmanly mans walters, in most unmanly manner.
"Head Walter's" question, "Does 'Mary' get as good food at home as she gets at the hotel?" is always their cry. Does he think because Mary is a waitress that she is necessarily one of the lowest class? No: the majority of waitresses I have me and that is not a few, are very respectable, and are only fit for pigs, which is all that is offered them is

By "Head Walter's" spelling and slang in his let ter, I guess he is a Bowery Boy, as they call then a poor, ignorant fool who is to be pitied.
At an hotel in London while holding a g porter I used to carve iv the dining room, at night behind a big screen in the corner, and ence while doing so the head waiter swore at me, and wanted to show me how to carve. He got one straight from the shoulder, and the manager (after hearing both sides of the question) told him he got what he deserved and gave him notice to quit. He was a German, and vowed vengeance on me.
BROOKLYN, Feb. 20. AN ENGLISH PORTER

Adventures of a Kentucky Major. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Kentecky Colonel sometimes has a pretty hard row to hoe but it would seem from the following notes of a possible tragedy that the Kentucky Major also has his troubles. In a Kentucky newspaper of current date I find this item of news:

Born, to the wife of Major Pitcher, a daught Elsewhere in the same Issue I find this:

And still elsewhere I find this: Mr. Major Pitcher has moved to D. H. Morge Of course the items may have no connection, so is it necessarily of moment that after the first poport the Major is designated as "Mr." in addition to the Major part of him, but so much is suggested by the three scraps out of the ordinarily unever life of a country town that they seem

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.

A New System of Crosswalks. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is there eny superstitious, religious, moral, or other reason why crosswarks should be placed at street inter sections? If built forty feet from the corners the "near side" difficulty would be solved. Is is certain that the new ordinance, so much objects to, tends to safety. The only objection to 11-6 serious one, too, under present conditions—is the nconvenience of boarding or descending from cars ps of mud, slush or snow. There are ple of mid-block crossings in Brooklyn, in front of big epartment stores NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

Short stories are plentiful in Harper's Monthly Magazine for March and there is a variety of inte esting articles. Dr. Henry McCook writes on "In sect Commonwealths," Prof. John Bassett Moore on American diplomacy, Dr. H. S. Williams on the history of the alphabet, and Dr. C. E. Eastman (Ohiyesa) on his first impressions of civilization Mr. Julian Hawthorne provides a batch of family letters and Mr. Howells from the Easy Chair disusses Alfred Russel Wallace's latest views abo